The National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1884.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months con hore THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN modest to their address at the rate of 60 cents a month (postupe

RETERNORMENT has reached the Chesspeake and Ohio canal. 'The officers' salaries are to be reduced 20 per cent.

Apvices from Kharloum to May 25 are to the effect that Gen. Gordon had plenty of provisions and was in no immediate paril.

Tue house puscated another republican yesterday, Hon. Henry Loe Morey, of Ohio Mr. Morey was elected by forty-one majority. Among those who voted for him were some fifty or sixty students at a theological school, whose right to vote was disputed. The committee on elections threw out these ballots, and this gave to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Morey's democratic opponent, a majority.

LOUISIANA will give \$100,000 to the New Orleans exposition. The lower house of the legislature passed a bill making the appropriation yesterday and the senate will concur on Monday. This is not as much as Ponnsylvanla gave to the great centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, but considering the resources of the two states the disproportion is not so great as appears on the face of the figures.

MR. SPHINGER'S drag-net committee devoted a whole day of its valuable time yesterday to hearing Mr. Ker asseverate that Mr. Bliss had greatly maligned and misropresented him in his testimony before the same remarkable committee. The chances are that the country does not care a picayune whether Col. Bliss told the truth about Mr. Ker or not. Neither does the country care what Mr. Springer's committee is doing. It might as well devote its time to hearing Mr. Ker's grievances as any other stale and uninteresting topics dug from the moldy field of scandal.

ANOTHER rich man is very seriously embarrassed for want of ready money. Commodore C. K. Garrison two years ago was estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. His friends claim that he is now, worth not less than \$10,000,000. Nevertheless he has allowed his notes to go to protest, and has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The protested notes, which were the immediate cause of the failure, only amount to some \$200,000 or \$300,000, and were issued by the Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Toledo Railroad company, with Commodore Garrison and W. C. Andrews, president of the company, as indersers. The commodore, however, has other liabilities which are estimated at \$5,000,000. He is 80 years old and in feeble health. This has been a bad year for rich

It is not likely that there will be an extra session of the Virginia legislature. The nomination of Mr. Blaine has taken away from the republican "straightouts" all possible excuse for co-operating with the bourbons Without the assistance of some of the "straightouts" it will be impossible for the bourbons to procure the necessary number of signatures to the petition asking the governor to call an extra session (two-thirds of the whole number of both houses), and even should the session be called it would be impossible to pass the obnexious election bill over the governor's veto without the aid of republican votes. The election will be conducted under the existing law, and with the assistance of United States supervisors in places where fraud is apprehended it ought to be reasonably fair and free from intimidation. Sonator Mahone thinks that Blaine and Logan will carry Virginia.

WE are assured that the Cleveland "boom" is growing in Washington. It is quite evidont that it is not growing in New York. The state conventions that are hastening to instruct their dolegates to vote for him at Chicago are proceeding upon a theory which may prove untenable. They assume that the Cleveland mon were in a majority in the Saratoga convention, and had it in their power to pass a resolution naming him as the choice of the state of New York for president, but for the sake of harmony, and out of regard for the feelings of the Tammany men, refrained from such action. The Tammany men utterly scout any such assumption. They say that a resolution naming Cleveland for president was not presented simply because his friends knew that it would be voted down. It is still a matter of dispute as to whether the delegation to Chicago will be controlled by Gov. Cleveland's friends or his opponents. The Cleveland organs in New York city are far from being satisfied with the situation. The wave of enthusiasm which was expected to carry the "reform" governor to the front has not yet reached New York, although it is said to be sweeping over South Carolina and Georgia. If his own state refuses to present him for the presidency the "reform" democrats of South Carolina and Georgia will find themselves in a rather ludlerous predicament.

future values, where money is put up as a a mild-mannered, pleasant gentleman, of margin against the future rise or fall of stocks good abilities, somewhat decayed though and grain with neither party to the transact through sympathy with a worse decayed spector.

tion owning or expecting to own a share, great too, and Maj. Calkins would find in a bond, or a bushel of grain. But outside of this special phase the broad fact remains that he would in Gray or Turple; perhaps easier nearly all there is of commerce is a speculation in a problematical future value of commodities. The morehant who invests his money and credit in a stock of merchandisc does so in the hope of realising an enhanced value in their sale, but in point of fact their decline in value often forces him to sell at a loss. Soof the men who invest millions in pork packing, in handling our immense grain crops, and in fact in all the avenues of commerce there is the same feature of a rise of capital with a hope of gain and a chance of less. A prohibition of dealing in future values, logically carried out, would do away with the leading features of the commercial world as at present constituted.

Ir is not likely that Mr. Blaine ever made dispatch published this morning, but the story is suggestive as indicating that Spain is beginning to put a price on "the ever psy \$500,000,000.

The Parties in Indians.

Indiana, having been removed from the list of October states, will not occupy the commanding position in the field of politics heretofore assigned to her in presidential years. Still great importance will be attached to the struggle in Hossierdom. Along with New York the state will remain the decisive element necessary to democratic success. Hence the preliminary action of both parties in regard to the nomination of strong, popular state tickets attracts general consideration among politicians throughout the country.

So far as the republicans are concerned this work has been done, and well done. Every man on the ticket has personal qualities that add to the general strength of the ticket. It is almost a sine que non that the head of an Indiana state ticket should be a good canvasser and debater, and no one who has watched Mr. Calkins's career in congress with doubt his ability to meet all the requirements of the situation. Nearly every member of the ticket was a good soldier, several having carried muskets as "high privates in the rear rank."

R. R. Shiel, the nominee for state treasurer, served four years as a private, and came home to win distinction as a rarity in the shape of an ardent, enthusiastic Irish Catholic republican. For a long time he stood alone, sort of political rara avis, but to-day "Rhody" has the satisfaction of knowing that Irish republicans are numerous in Indiana, and that as a class they have been markedly recognized in his nomination. Similarly, Bruce Carr, nominee for auditor of state, is exceedingly strong as the special representative of the powerful army of school teachers, with whom his bright, cordial ways and unlimited capacity for making friends has long made him a special favorite without regard to party affiliations.

In fact, it may truthfully be said that the republican state convention made its selections with a rarely sagacious view to meeting all currents of local and class preferences without failing in any instance to nominate men of unimpeachable character. Aside from the general popularity and fitness of for the first time in the history of the party the head of the ticket has been taken from that section of the state.

On the democratic side a considerable degree of indecision seems to prevail. It is one of the features of Indiana politics that, while the democrats frequently carry the state in the "off years," the republicans have always carried it in presidential compaigns since 1860, except in 1876. In view of this political record, the democrats feel compelled to place some one of overshadowing popularity and ability at the head of their ticket, and, now that the exceeding strength of the republican ticket is recognized this necessity is more keenly felt Holman, Gray, Turpic, and others of the second rank have been relegated to the background in the search for a Moses of greater strength. Senator Voorheed was for a while marked out as the man to make the race, but the elequent senator knows the value of a good thing in hand, and does not wish to give up his higher position to endure the terrible physical and mental strain and uncertain issue of such a contest.

It has been announced, however, within a few days past that the democratic problem has been solved, and that the sought for leader has been found in the person of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks. Undoubtedly his nomination would be in a measure dramatic, for it would give the party in Indiana a chance to redress in a small way the much bemoaned wrongs done in '76 by heartless republicans to the excellent Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks. But it is questionable if this sentimental consideration would materialize in votes drawn from sources outside of the party limits.

There is no evidence in the records of Indiana politics showing the possession of such exceptional popularity by Mr. Hendricks that the republicans need be in the least dismayed at the prospect of his nomination. On the contrary, all the evidence is to the effect that his strength in Indiana is simply the strength of his party. Conrad Baker easily defeated him for governor in 1868, and respectable, honest gentleman though he was, no one would have dreamed of claiming any great degree of ability or popularity for Baker, and Hendricks was certainly at the zenith of his state popularity at that time. He beat Gen. Tom Browne a few hundred votes in 1872 simply because it was the latter's misfortung to offend a set of fanatics who chanced to be numerous enough to render their determination to make an example of him effective in a close contest. It was this race more than anything else that gave Hendricks his reputation for extraordi-Sevenal of our contemporaries have in nary popularity, but it should not be forgotten timuted that dealing in "futures" ought to that another democratic state officer, whose be made a penal offense. This is certainly a name is now remembered by few, was elected fallacious view. Evils have grown and will at the same time by a greater majority than continue to grow out of rockiess gambling in that awarded Hendricks. Mr. Hendricks is

him an antagonist fully as easy to defeat as than Holman, and certainly infinitely easier than Voorhoos, for Dan'l is to-day the most popular democrat in all Hossierdem-barring

How to Reach Invisible Property. The West Virginia state tax commission suggests a plan for making "invisible proporty" bear its proper proportion of the burdens of government which has the merit of novelty. Experience has shown that even good people will evade making a full return to the tax assessors of their personal property. and especially of the valuable securities held by them, such as promissory notes, bouls, and stocks. The usual custom is to furnish the taxpayer with a blank list, on which he is supposed to enter the number and value of his taxable accurities, and, when the law rethe remark attributed to him in the Hayana quires it, he makes affidavit to the accuracy of the schedules. It is a lamentable fact that these lists in the aggregate never represent the whole of the "invisible" property owned in faithful isle." The United States will not the state or county-for whose use the taxes are levied-although it might be difficult to discover what particular citizen has made a false return. The West Virginia tax commission proposes that the taxpayer be required to exhibit his securities to the assessor, and that the assessor make a memorandum thereon, "listed for 1884," or whatover year may be covered by the assessment. It is further recommended that the law be so amended as to prevent the holder of any note or band from bringing in a suit for the recovery of the amount for which it calls unless it bears this memorandum, repeated each year from date. In cases where the note or bond or other taxable security is not in the actual possession of the owner, the assessor must give him a memorandum setting forth that the property has been listed for taxation. Should a suit be brought to recover the money due on any written obligation not indorsed as having been listed for taxation, the assessor's memorandum for each year must accompany the instrument, or the action cannot be maintained. The effect of such a tax law would simply be to relieve the maker of a note from paying it unless the holder pays the taxes. There is a clause in the constitution of the United States which prohibits a state from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts. The courts would have to determine the constitutionality of such

> REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, of Pennsylvania, was assigned the task of presenting the views of the minority in the Morey-Campbell contested election case yesterday. In an able argument he set forth the facts from a republican spandpoint in such manner as to challenge the admiration of both sides of the house. At the conclusion of his remarks he was congratulated by democrats and republicans alike for his conduct of the case. His legal argument in favor of the sitting member has rarely been excelled upon the floor of the

Safeguards Against Election Frauds.

In the report made to the senate yesterday by Mr. Lapham, from the committee on privileges and elections, on the bill to previde for the procurement of ballot boxes for from the general popularity and fitness of major Calkins, his nomination removes along complained of grievance in the strong republican counties of northern Indiana, in that for the first time in the history of the party [conted].

They suggest that it is probable that the time provide for the use of some of these inventions, and advise that the general gov-ernment shall provide for the use in con-gressional elections of the boxes used in the state elections.

In concluding the report the committee say "that frauds in these respects (the count-ing and registering of votes) are practiced with impunity by election officers, has become a recognized truth. The recent elections in me states furnish striking instances. It is lieved that the laws of such states furnish no adequate protection against the commission of such frauds. Indeed it would be difficult to frame a system of laws which would rea every conceivable case in which such frau may be practiced. The only remedy, it seems to your committee, is to provide by the use of these inventious for a mode of registering the ballots as they are received and counting them as registered, so as to cut off all opportunity for the perpetration of fraud."

Naval Orders.

Lients. A. P. Osborn, W. P. Day, and G. A. Merriam, Eusign J. T. Smith and Past Assistant Engineer J. A. Chasmar, have been detached from the Quinnebaug and ordered to the Powhatan; Lieuts, C. T. Hutchins and S. L. Graham, Ensigns J. G. Quimby, B. C. Dent, and W. A. Thom, Past Assistant Surgeons J. C. Boyd, J. E. Gardner, Chaplain W. F. Morrison, Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington detached from the Laneaster and ornered to the Powhatan; Lieu-tenant Commander James M. Forsyth and Chief Engineer W. S. Stamm from the Lancaster and ordered home on the Powhian; Passed Assistant Paymaster G. Desring from the Quinnebaugh and ord home on the Powhatan; Lieut, G. H. Pe detached from special duty, bureau naviga-tion, and ordered to Vendalia 24th instant Lieuts W. A. Hadden and O. W. Lowry, from the Keargarge and ordered home; Lieut J. K. Cogswell from the Vandalia and placed on waiting orders: Easign G. E. Clarke has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachwett and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Charles C. Cornwell will terminate his duties on the Nina, 21st ustant, and ordered to the Powhatan. The orders of Ensign A. G. Dodge at Hed Bluff, Cal., with the geological survey have been revoked and be is ordered to St. Wingate M., for duty with the geological expedi

Return of the President

The President, accompanie by Secretary incoln and Gun. Sharpe, of New York, arived in Washington Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, and proceeded directly to the white house. The party made the trip from New York to Alexandria in the United States steamship Despatch, and came from the latter city to Washington in a steam launch be-louging to the Despatch. It was thought best not to attempt to reach the Washington navy yard in the steamer, owing to the bad condi-tion of the channel leading to the yard. Geo. Sharpe will be the guest of the President for soveral days.

Advancement of the Cotored Race. In the sonate yesterday Mr. Blair offered, y request, an amoudment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide that there shall be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated \$500,000 "to promote the proposed exposition of the agricultural and mechanical capabili-ties of the colored races of the world, to be held in the Expesition building, in the city of Chicago, commencing in the month of November, 1825."

Paymaster Kenny Promoted. Paymaster A. S. Kenny, U. S. N., has been recommended for promotion to be pay inWHAT THEY SAY.

Comment, Wise and Otherwise, of the Newspapers of the Land. THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

The Louisville Courier-Journal suffers a continual nightmare from the fact that southern democratic papers, catching the spirit of the age, and appreciating the incalculable advantage of well sustained home industries, favor a protective tariff. The Nash-ville American is now a thorn in Watterson's side, a dy in the free trade cintment. The Conview-Journal has importanted and objur-gated, flattered, and threatened by turns, but gated, nattered, and threatened by turns, but the American seems to know what it is deing, and refused to be calcied or bullied. The new industrial interests at Nashville, Chatta-neoga, northern Alabama, and Georgia, and which are the legitimate and expected out-come of the American policy of protectia American enterprise, are creating a sentiment in those states that cannot be easily over-come. The descripts is majoratedly backed came. The Assertes is undoubtedly backed by public sentiment in its position on the tariff question, or it would be compelled to relinquish it in deference to its patrons. The Courier-Journal may soold all it pleases; the American cannot afford to take any other the American cannot afford to take any other view than it does, and it is evident enough that the day is not far distant when the democratic party must loss a considerable portion of its constituency unless it medify its threatening attitude toward the American idea of protection. The hundreds of democrats in the south who have put their money into the experiment of iron and cotten mills, and the thousands of democrats in that section who, for employment, depend upon the success of this experiment, will not patiently submit to any action heatile to it. patiently submit to any action heatile to it.

HARK! PROM THE TOMBS.

Philadelphia Times. The veteran independent, George H. Earle, whose father, Thomas Earle, ran for vice president on the ticket with J. G. Birney in 1840, in the first campaign of the liberty party, out of which the republican party grew, is not satisfied with the political situa-tion. "It is clear," he says, "that influences are at work now, as they were forty years age, which tend to new party formation. The conditions are analogous. The masses of the people may not rise to the situation this year, but it is coming. It is in the nature this year, but it is coming. It is in the nature of the institutions and traditions of this country that a high morality of political life must be preserved. If the existing parties fail to furnish a standard of political probity, of honest administration, of economic finances, of statesmanth p and character in office, other pacties will arise in answer to the emergency. I do not see what the independents can do in this committee that the this campaign, but it is manifest that the republican party is breaking from the prin-ciples that were its strength. I take it that the immediate result will answer to the Philadelphia municipal campaign. Distrust of giving the democatatic party power may make reform inoperative, and carry the republican candidate through for expediency

COULDN'T SWINGLE HIM

*Driver, in Sun Francisco Esquiner.
Sometimes a countryman comes into the car and drops some money into the box, expecting that the conductor will take it jout and give him change. They do not know that there is an aperture for change in the door. Some of them are so ashamed of their ignorance that they subside when they find ignorance that they subside when they had what a bad break they have made. Often on this crargold pieces have been put in as fare in that way. A granger once came in and throw a four-bit piece in the box. He continued standing and looking out at me for a block or so, and then had the door opened. He said that he wanted his change. I tried to explain matters to him, and told him to get a be office. He would not have that. "You to the office. He would not have that, needn't take me for a sucker," he said, in a loud voice; "I know as much as you do, and I won't stand any of your little games." He commenced to get violent, and so I proposed that he should take his change in tickets, in order to pacify him. To this he agreed, and I gave him half a dozen transfer tickets, which he could only use that day. He was no sucker, but he took those tickets and sat down as if he was the smarter of the two.

MANY USEFUL HINTS. Christian at Work Opening the parasol quickly, with the point neward-You interest me.

point npward—You interest me.

Closing in the same manner—I am not
favorably impressed by you.

Opening with the point downward—Acquaintance would not be disagreeable to me. Closing similarly-Any advance would be epelled.
Closed and carried over the right shoulder

Heware of observers.

Closed over the left shoulder-We are

Revolved slowly while open-I like you. Revolved rapidly—I love you.
Used as a cane—You may walk with me.
Laid across the lap—You may sit by me.
Carried under the right arm—Yes. Under the left arm-

wung point down in front-Kindly salu-Moved perpendicularly while held open ver the head—Goodby. Revolved open behind the back—You may follow mo.

SHE WOULD TAKE ABOUT A HALF A PIPEFUI

An Evansville drummer was traveling in buggy over in southern Illinois, and stopped at a cabin in the woods, and asked for a drink of water. A gourd was handed him, and, as he stood at the well, the tall, angular, rawboned woman of the house asked

"Stranger, if it's any o' my business, who might you be, anyhow?"
"I'm a Hoesier, madam," the tourist re-

ed.
"Hoosier, eh? Oh, yes, one o' them fellers
at peddles socks. Well, we den't wan that peddles socks. Well, we den't wan none. I made dad a pa'r outen his old gray wool shirt. I've got a pa'r o' rayther good ones yet an' Sal's 'll tote her through till next bar foot time, if she darns up the heels. Like to bargain with you, but money's money nowadays, an' we kin worry through with w'at hose we've got. W'at that? Plug to-backer? Wish you'd gimme 'bout half a pipeful of it."

SHOO HER AWAY. Chicago Neur

A Legal Construction walked into a court

oom.
"Did you send for me, judge?"

"Yes. Do you want a good, easy position?"
"Of course I do."
"Well, then, go and stand by the outer door, and when a woman with a bandage about her yes and a set of scales in her hands comes up il her she can't come in." "Is that all?"

That's all. It's a pretty soft job. I don't think she will venture to come around hore, but if she should I'd like to have you handy

to shoo her away. 'Who is she, anyway, judge? What's her "Well, it's so long since I've heard it, blamed if it hasn't stipped my memory."

NO FEAR ABOUT INDIANA.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazitte.

Two parties are needed to make a lively contest, and there need be no fear that the Indiana republicans will not make it lively for the democratic nomines. A certain testi-monial, which became famous, in regard to the republican victory in Indiana in 1880, has given an erroneous impression as to the means by which it was organized. The In-diana republicans, and all that are informed on the politics of that state, are aware that the work was done by thorough home organ-zation, and that the same republicans who then organized the victory by honest work and by the systematic vigilance to make an honest election, are now confident of a still greater popular victory for Blaine and Logan GETTING THEIR SECOND WIND.

Chicago Inter Gesau.

The Boston Advertiser has become silent in its opposition, and the Buffalo Express has come out positively for Blaine.

IN A TIGHT FIX.

Nathwilte World. And now the young man who consented to become the victim of the test case to try the constitutionality of the gambling act atMomphie is in trouble. He was found guilty and fined \$200 and casts, and sentenced to one year in prison. The supreme court at one year in prison. The supreme court at Jackson confirmed the decision the other day, and now the near fellow is in the condition of old man Lovegood when Sut yoked him up with the steer. It will be remembered the bevine ran away with the old man at a breakneck pace across the fields and mead-

ows, and the old fellow couldn't turn loose. the Memphis man wants the governor to sheet the steer.

PORGOT HIMBELF. Philodelphia Cult.

Western Cowboy—"You people in the east here all took slike to me."

Eastern Friend —"That, I suppose, is caused by the similarity of costume: but you should observe faces more closely. I can tell any noted man at a glance."

I don't see how you do it."

"I don't see how you do it."
"All that is needed is a little study of physiognomy. By the way, there goes the author of "Sweet Violets."
"Where where

Where-where? 'Right over there."

"By George, what a chance! Quick, let me -Oh, hang it, I forgot!" "Forgot what?" "That in the east it's agin the law to shoot, INFORMATION DESIRED.

New York Herald. One man says Commodore Garrison is worth One man says Commodore Garrison is worth \$10,000,000, and another says he is worth \$20,000,000. This other is Commodore Garrison himself. There is a slight discrepancy between them, but either is enough; and yet notes for \$250,000, with the commedore's name upon them, appear to have gone to protest. Great wealth newhan makes men in. name upon them, appear to have gone to pro-test. Great wealth perhaps makes men in-different in regard to what happens to paper with their name on it. Commodore Garrison is reported to have borrowed \$250,000 from Grant & Ward. With his 20,000,000 why did he do that? Was it merely because he had left his pecketbook on the piano?

LOVE AND HARD CASH IN DELAWARE

A young man of this county, whose girl went back on him and yet refused to give up the engagement ring, such her for it, where-upon her father sued the young man for the firewood and coal oil that were burned in the parlor while the love-making was going on, for the meals that the young man ate at the house during his couriship, and for the fodder and corn that was fed to his horse during the same time. The case was decided in the old went back on him and yet refused to give up man's favor.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S FAILURE

The Amount Involved Supposed to Be \$5,000,000-What His Attorney Says About It.

NEW YORK, June 20 .- Commodore C. K. Garrison made an assignment this morning to John T. Terry, of E. D. Morgan & Co. The amount involved by the failure is supposed to be large, probably about \$5,000,000. The preferences amount to \$331,000. The assignee Mr. Terry, bolongs to the firm of E. D. Morgas & Co., and he said to-day that it was impossible yet for him to state the figures. ffect on Wall street was to still more unsettle things, though not to so great an extent as was feared. It was said that Commodore Garrison was not very largely interested in stocks on the exchange, his fancy being for

gas stocks and outside specialties.

Stocks fell off from one to three points, but no failures were reported. A prominent banker on Broad street says: "The effect of banker on Broad street says: "The effect of the failure, coming as it does now, will naturally unsettle things, and, in fact, stocks cannot go any lower without hitting or hurt-ing some one. I think the failure rather a good thing than otherwise, for it will dis-tribute a large amount of money among many discrent people. Men like Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Garrison do not stop at an accumula-tion of two, three, or five millions, but they run it up to ten and twenty millions. This is wrong, and the distribution of such large amounts of money will benefit the people." amounts of money will benefit the people," It was hinted on Wall street that, should the decision in the Marie Garrison case be adverse to Mr. Garrison, the assignment made just at this time might save him considerable future

Melville C. Day, counsel for Mr. Garrison, Aleiville C. Pay, counsel for Mr. Garrison, says: "The assignment is made because of financial embarrassment. It was forced upon Mr. Garrison by the protest of notes under his indorsement yesterday. He is a heavy helder of accurities, and so much of his wealth is tled up in these, which are almost unmarketable at present, that he could not meet his liabilities. He has a large number of Ohio rallroad securities which have shrunk in value, but which are not moven the market. value, but which are not now on the market, and the value of which cannot be estimated. The assignment is simply for the benefit of his creditors."

Almed at a Cat and Shot a Man NEW YORK, June 20.-James McGrath. John Dougherty, and Richard McGee, three young men, went out in a small boat this morning, off the Brooklyn navy yard, when the report of a gun was heard, and McGrath saying that he had been shot. His com-panious pulled to the shore and medical aid was sought. It was found that he had re-ceived a load of buckshot in his breast, and it had penetrated the lungs. He was re-moved to an hospital in a critical condition. Daniel Carpenter, a watchman on the or nance dock, admitted that he fired the she He said that he had no intention of shooti He said that he had no intention of shooting McGrath, but was aiming at a cat and did not notice the men in the boat. Carpenter was turned over to the United States authorities, as it was thought the state authorities did

not have jurisdiction in his case.

Filled With Sawdust, Not Dynamite. Some excitement was caused at the postoffice department yesterday by the reception of a package supposed to contain a dynamite bomb. Postal officials are reticent about the matter, but it is said that the package was expressed to the department by the post master at Nashville, Tenn., where it had been dropped into the mail, and that from the appearance of the parcel and the fact that it was addressed to O'Donovan Rassa, the Nashville postmaster suspected its contents to be dynamite. The package was thrown about and handled carelessly until an employe tore off the wrapper and disclosed what appeared to be an infernal machine, when there was a general stampede of the clerks. No employe manifested enough interest in the machine to examine it, so an expert was summoned from the war department, who declared that it was filled with common sawdust. The conclusion reached was that a practical joke had been played upon the department by

A Law by Default.

The President has allowed the act for the relief of Mrs. Eliza W. Patterson to become a law without his signature. There was considerable opposition on the part of the dis trict commissioners to the approval of this bill on the ground that it was unjust to the taxpayers of the district. The act relieves Mrs. Patterson from arroars of taxes to the amount of about \$60,000 on property in the district.

Resignation of Omer V. Cole. Omer V. Cole, disbursing clerk of the bureau of engraving and printing, has tendered his resignation in obedience to a request from the secretary of the treasury, and it has been accepted to take effect at once. He had advanced wages to employes of the bureau to the amount of about \$500 from the funds under his charge.

Didn't Like His Wife's Nose. The rumors of a murder near Benning's bridge in the county, yesterday, were caused by an affray on the Marlboro' pike, near Forestville. During the fight, which was caused by a family quarrel, it is reported that a colored farm hand, named Enoch Green, chopped his wife's nose off, with a hatchet.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

Capt. A. S. Tsylor, U. S. M. C., has been ordered to command the marine guard on the Lancaster, and First Lieux. Randolph Dickins has been or-dered to command the guard on the Quinnebaug.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed John B. Ramsey to be bank examiner for the district of Maryland and Delaware, vice Washingtot Adams, resigned. The appointment was made on the recommendation of the comptroller of the correspond.

The compitalier of the currency has extended the corporate existence of the following banks: The Merchants National bank, of Boston, to June 16, 1994; the Birestone National bank, of Boston, to June 14, 1994; the First National bank, of Pinston, to June 23, 1994; the First National bank, of Pinston, Pa., to June 23, 1994, and the First National bank, of Pinston, Pa., to June 23, 1994.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SHE WOULDN'T BE AN ANGEL I asked my little love one day,

My sancy, witching Lu,
"If she would be my own through life,
My augal good and tene." But she tossed her aul-brown ringlets, And said "She did not care To be an angel yet awaile:

This world seemed very fair." Oh. Lut My heartless, cruel one, With mouth like Cupid's bow, Why will you always laugh at me, How can you treat me so?

Why will you lift that little nose In haughtiest disdain? Pray tell me that my pleadings, dear, Have not been all in valu.

She turned her merry eyes on me.

O'erbrimmed with fun and life, "I cannot be your angel, Fred; But-I will be your wife.' AN EX-POUNDER. He was a gentle, quiet man, Who hadn't much to say; He lived among the folks in towa,

His hair was streaked with gray. Nobody knew him very well, So much reserved was he; And still in all his walks and ways No fault could any see. One day a circle of the few Who dominate the crowd Concluded that they'd take the man They thought so poor and proud,

And test him by a trick or two To see what kind of stuff Was in a fellow who so long Had given them the pluff. They tried him in all sorts of ways, They worked in various pranks.
"I do not smoke or drink or chew,"
He said, and smiled his thanks. Then what in thunder do you do?

Spoke out one man aloud.
"I knock the stuffin out of fools!" And then he scooped the crowd. L'ENVOL Who was he, you ask, Whose praise we sing? A plous prize fighter

Retired from the ring. -Merchant Traveler THE daisies dot the meadows fair. And woo the breezes as they par-Of gold upon the tufted grass;

But The fairest Flower, That decks the bower Of the democraces Is that well-fed and wealthy scion, The charming Roswell Their darling, daisy dandy-lion, Quite pschuft

Song of the early cucumber after dinner: We're cramping to-night in the old cramp

Ms. Carl Rosa thinks that English operac artists compare favorably with Italians and are etter than Germans.

THE oldest spothecary shop in Berlin, the 90th anniversary of which happens in 1888, was ecently sold for \$300,000. THE Chicago Herald demonstrates the qual-

ty of its independence by calling Miss Clara Louise Kellogg "the old lady." ANCIENT Rome had eight circuses and no ewspapers. And we all remember the fate of

ancient Rome!-Norristown Herald. Mus. LESLIE has been presented by the darquis de Leuville with a diamond coronet, the central stone of which, it is said, has been in his

family for 400 years. MAJ. WILLIAM B. BICKHAM, editor of the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, is, since the death of the venerable James Watson Webb, the oldest living ournalist in America.

A WHSTERN editor, in mentioning the recent marriage of Sam Bowles, of the Springfield Kepub fean, expresses the opinion that Sam will not be ich of an independent hereafter. It is safe to bet the western man is married.

"I WONDER if there will be any dudes in "wonder it there will be any dudes in heaven?" said a Somerville miss, the other day, to a companion. "If there are they won't part their hair in the middle," was the reply. "Why not?" "Because there is no parting there."

"WILL you kindly tell me which way the wind blows?" asked a northern invalid of the landlord of a Florida hotel, "Certainly, sir," re-plied the landlord, stepping to the door, "the wind now blows due north, sir A little later the landlord said to the bookkeeper "Have you made out Mr. Smith's bill yet?" "No. sir." "Well just charge #L to his account for information about the direction of the wind."

An old Arkansas darkey who has spent his life in the cotton fields, in explaining to a northern man the necessity of keeping the grass and weeds out of the cotton patch, said: "De little cotton am mighty easy discouraged. Jes one little blade or foxtall will skeer it outen a week's growth. Day is awful shy. De eazies' touch o' de baby's flugers sin ez soft ez natur. Nobody, makes no difference how gen'le, ken shove de ten'er cotton sprout in de dirt without mashin' it, but natur ken shove it brough a hard clod."

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has arranged to take a horseback trip this summer through the mountains of North Caroltoa. The jaunt, as marked out for him by his friend, Prof. Chickering, of Kendall Green, who has spent several summers there betanizing and fishing, will occupy out a month and extend over some Mr. Warner's holiday will undoubtedly result in some interesting studies of life in that region which will be eagerly looked for. He will leave about the middle of July, and will be accompauled by one of the Yale professors.

AT a public reception given to Gen. Grant after the close of the war a poorly-dressed little girl pressed through the line of governors and major and brigadier generals formed about Grant to keep off the crowd intent on handshaking, and walking up to the commander of the armies began a search for his hands. These were in his pockets, and satisfying herself on that point the little girl took his right hand out gave it a little shake and a little caress, and then put it back as she would tuck a little bird in a nest. The general watched her with a surprised, amused look and as she was about to allp away stooped and kissed her. There came to the girl's face such a glorified expression that the general's eyes were lewy as hoturned to speak to the gentle awaiting an introduction. In wee sma' and very dark hours of Satur-

day morning Mr. Blank's front door bell rang violently. The worthy citizen went to the door, where he found his man Michael in a troubled state of mind. Michael said that he had that night been blessed with an addition to his family; that the doctor called in attendance had demanded immediate payment for his services. Having no money in the house had called upon Mr. Blank to borrow some. Michael immediately received what he wanted, and, with profuse apologies for calling at such an unreasonable hour, departed The next morning Mr. Blank's daughters, who had heard the bell ring, asked who it was that called so late, and they were informed of the cir-cumstances. "Poor little thing!" sympathetically exclaimed a bright little miss of twelve summers; 'it came c. o. d., didn't it?'

ACCORDING to the Brazilian Germania, of Rice de Janeiro, the telephone wires in that city have found a formidable enemy in the "masgeler, a large bird of the vuiture species—a kind of John row-which, flying very low as it passes over the houses in scavengering the streets, hits them or else entangles them. Good wire is very expensive in Brazil. In consequence of the damage done in Brazil. by these birds, the talephone people are com-pelled to keep up a large force of mea for repairs. No sooner are the wires mended in one part of the city than report comes of interruption in another part, owing to the operations of the assgeler. It is against the law to kill these birds, and as a result they increase very rapidly in number. The Previous, too, says that nothing positively remedial can be done at present. The telephonists must wait until the bird learns by experience that is will enjoy more personal comfort by flying higher. It would be interesting to know whether anything similar to this has been noticed in other tropical or subtropical towns in which telephone wires have been strung. The advocates of the underground system may feel disposed to look on these John Crows as very sensible birds en-gaged in making a laudable protest against serial